

Terminology



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ACRONYMS

AFF	American Forest Foundation	IPM	Integrated Pest Management
AOX	Absorbable Organic Halogens	ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ATFS	American Tree Farm System	ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
ATO	African Timber Organization	IUCN	World Conservation Union, formerly International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
AZE	Alliance for Zero Extinction	IUFRO	International Union of Forest Research Organizations
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand	LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
CEPI	Confederation of European Paper Industries	LEI	Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia (Indonesian Ecolabeling Institute)
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research	MTCC	Malaysian Timber Certification Council
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide	PEFC	Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes
CoC	Chain-of-Custody	PEOLG	Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand	QACC	Questionnaire for Assessing the Comprehensiveness of Certification Schemes
CPET	Central Point of Expertise on Timber Procurement (UK)	SFI, Inc.	Sustainable Forestry Initiative, Inc.
CPI	Corruption Perception Index	SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
CSA	Canadian Standards Association	SMS	Social Management System
ECF	Elemental Chlorine Free	TCF	Totally Chlorine Free
EECF	Enhanced Elemental Chlorine Free	TFT	Tropical Forest Trust
EMS	Environmental Management System	TI	Transparency International
EPAT®	Environmental Paper Assessment Tool	TTF	Timber Trade Federation
EPE	European Partners for the Environment	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
FCAG	Forest Certification Assessment Guide	WB	World Bank
FECV	Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value	WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
FLEG	Forest Law Enforcement and Governance	WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade	WRI	World Resources Institute
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent	WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council		
GBI	The Green Building Initiative		
GFTN	Global Forest and Trade Network		
GMOs	Genetically Modified Organisms (also Genetically Modified – GM)		
GPN	Green Purchasing Network		
HCVF	High Conservation Value Forests		
IGPN	International Green Purchasing Network		
IPF/IFF	Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/ Intergovernmental Forum on Forests		

GLOSSARY

bill of lading

A document establishing the terms of contract between a shipper and a transportation company to move freight from one point to another for a specific charge. The shipper often prepares the bill of lading on forms issued by the carrier (GFTN, 2005).

biodiversity

Also, biological diversity. The variety of living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems, as well as the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (CBD, 2007B).



carbon sequestration

The different processes through which carbon is removed from the atmosphere and stored in soil, biomass, geological formations and oceans.

chain-of-custody (CoC)

The systematic tracking of wood-based products from their origin in the forest to their end-use.

clearcutting

A timber harvesting method that involves the removal of standing trees in a given area (ACF, 2006).

critical forests

See Table 3.

critically endangered species

Species considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild (IUCN, 2006).

endangered forests

See Table 3.

endangered species

Any species facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

Examples of endangered commercial tree species include Cerjeira or roble del país (*Amburana cearensis*), Palissandre (*Dalbergia davidii*), and Australian hickory (*Flindersia iffllaiana*) (IUCN, 2006).

endemic species

Species that live exclusively in certain areas and do not exist anywhere else (IUCN, 2006)

engineered wood

Also known as composite woods, engineered woods are manufactured by binding wood particles or fibers with adhesives to meet specific design requirements. Uses of engineered woods are often similar to those of solid wood (Composite Panel Association, 2007). Engineered wood products include plywood, oriented strand board and fiberboard.

environmental management systems (EMS)

A set of processes and practices that enables an organization to reduce its environmental impacts and increase operational efficiency (EPA, 2007).

exotic species

A species that exists in the free state in an area but is not native to that area. (IUCN, 2007A).

fiberboard

An engineered wood made of wood fibers or particles bonded together with wax and adhesives. Fiberboards include particle board, medium-density fiberboard, high-density fiberboard and hardboard depending on the density of the particles.

flagship species

A species that can be used to anchor a conservation campaign because it arouses public interest and sympathy (Simberloff, 1998).

forest concession

Generally speaking, a forest concession is a contract between a forest owner and another party allowing the management and harvesting of wood resources from a given area (Gray, 2002).

forest conversion

When natural forests are converted to highly cultivated forests typically with an increased focus on wood production, and decreased environmental benefits.

forest land-use change

Also called Deforestation – where forests are being converted from natural forests to other land uses (agriculture, cattle ranching, urbanization, etc). Such land-use change may or may not be legal and can result in forested areas that do not have the prospect of being sustainably managed.

forests with exceptional conservation value (FECV)

See Table 3.

free prior informed consent (FPIC)

ILO's Convention 186 (ILO, 1998), defines FPIC as the right of communities "to exercise control, to the extent possible, over their own economic, social and cultural development." The principles FPIC are evolving through international debate to help define and require appropriate consultation and consent. A full discussion can be found in Herz et al., 2007.

frontier forests

See Table 3.

genetically modified organisms (GMOs)

An organism that, through human intervention in a laboratory, has had its genetic code deliberately altered. Genetic modification may be used to alter any of a wide range of traits (Alberta Forest Genetic Resources Council, 2007).

high conservation value forests (HCVF)

See Table 3.

indicator species

Species that define a characteristic of trait of the environment. Indicator species are used to assess the condition of an environment because they are often more sensitive than other species to environmental changes.

intact forest landscapes (IFL)

See Table 3.

integrated pest management (IPM)

An approach to enhancing crop and livestock production based on an understanding of ecological principles. Chemical pesticides are used only when biological and cultural control methods and available technologies fail to keep pests below acceptable levels and when assessment of associated risks and benefits indicates that the benefits of the use of chemicals outweigh the costs (SPIPM, 2007).

invasive species

Species which are non-native to the ecosystem under consideration, and whose introduction is likely to cause economic, environmental, or human health harms (NISIC, 2007).

kenaf

A plant related to cotton and okra that can be used as alternative fiber for paper-making (Vision Paper, 2007).

key biotopes

See Table 3.

keystone species

Species whose activity governs the well-being of many other species (Simberloff, 1998).

life cycle assessment (LCA)

A tool to objectively evaluate the overall environmental impacts associated with a product.

major tropical wilderness areas

See Table 3.

non-wood forest products (NTFP)

All forest products except timber. Non-wood forest products include other materials obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as other plant and animal products such as mushrooms, berries, medicinal herbs, game, etc. (FAO, 2007A).

old growth forests

A forest that has originated through natural succession and maintains significant portions of dead wood and old trees. A multi-layered structure is often present and the forest may be at climax (mature) stage (Lund, 2007).

oriented strand board

An engineered wood made from strands of wood in specific orientations bonded together with wax and adhesives. Oriented strand board has similar properties to plywood but is less expensive.

paper-based products

Include cardboard and various types of paper such as newsprint, copy paper, tissue paper, and construction paper.

phytosanitary certificate

A document often required by governments for the import

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of non-processed plant products. Depending on the state or country, export products should meet certain sanitary standards related to storage pests, plant diseases, chemical treatment and weeds (GFTN, 2005).

plywood

An engineered wood made of thin slices of wood bonded together with adhesives. Plywood is used for many purposes because of its strength, resistance to twisting, cracking, and shrinkage.

protected areas

IUCN defines a protected area as an area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means (IUCN, 2007B).

pulp mill

Manufacturing facility to reduce wood into cellulose fibers for paper-making.

sawmill

Manufacturing facility to cut logs into boards.

social management system (SMS)

A management system to encompass the conscious management of interactions between an organization and its social environment (Social Management Systems, 2007).

solid wood products

Include lumber or timber products for building materials and furniture.

special places

For the purpose of this guide, the term special places is used as a generic term to mean areas in the forest landscape that have unique qualities and need special attention and treatment.

species richness

The number of different species found in a specific area. Species richness is used as a measure of biodiversity.

supply chain (also supply system)

The different steps through which wood and paper-based products go from being harvested to an end product.

threatened species

Threatened species is a group of three categories: critically

endangered species, endangered species, and vulnerable species. Endangered species are considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild while vulnerable species are considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild (IUCN, 2007A).

traceability

The ability to track wood between two subsequent points of the chain-of-custody.

umbrella species

Species that, if protected, protect many other species because of their large-size habitat requirements (Simberloff, 1998).

unwanted sources

In addition to illegal logging, a number of controversial sources of wood including: protected areas or forests that have been proposed for national parks but have not yet been formally protected; forests deemed to be special places; forests where there are serious tenure disputes, particularly where these involve the failure to respect the customary rights of indigenous or local people; forests that are inappropriate converted to other land uses (Nussbaum and Simula, 2005).

vulnerable species

When a species is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild. Commercial vulnerable tree species include Afzelia (*Afzelia bipindensis*), Merbau (*Intsia bijuga*), and Tule (*Milicia excelsa*) (IUCN, 2006).

water effluent

Waterborne waste.

